ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Annual Sermons Before the New York Bib's Society, American and Foreign 'Christian Union, Home Missionary Society and Female Guardian Society Meetings this Week,

The New York Bible Society. Last evening the Rev. Henry Authon, B. D., of St. "Mark's church, preached the annual sermon on behalf of the above named society, at St. George's church Stayvesmet square. The congrega ion in attendance was not very large. The reading deak was eccupied by the Rev. Dr. Typg, peater of the church, and the evening lesson read was the 55th chapter of the beck of the prophet Isaiah-The cheir then seng, with much pathos and feeling, a

Assembly as commencing:

Cod's perfect law converts the soul,
Reclaims from false desires;
With sacred wisdom He sure word,
The ignorant inspires.

The Rev. Henry Anthon selected his text from the 7th
verue of the 19th Paalm:—"The law of the Lord is perset." He said the character here given to the Word of God appeared in two books: different in teaching, but one in spirit. The books of the Old Testament formed the ry to bestow on man, in which were contained the types *sevenant; and if the high eulogium contained in the text
was due to that part of the Holy Writings which was known to David, it was more than pre-eminently due to the Rible in connection with the New Testament—which contained the saving truths of the Christian disp the full and final message of love from God to fallen man.
Of this law, the Scripture said, it was perfect, making
wise the simple and rejoicing the heart—that it is purer m gold, and sweeter than honey and the honeyo He would therefore proceed to show how we came pos sected of se invaluable a treasure, what pains God him and destinies of such an imperishable a treasure. The only for his own salvation and that of his family, but to sirculate it as the instrument for the salvation it admitted of no compromise with man; no one could add to it; and if any dared to take from it, he would do so at that the law should be thus perfect; for as a defective mirrer could not give a true reflection, so also a defective code of laws would fail to reflect the will of God. But the fibble area God's own book, which he alone could have asseed to be written—complete as a moral code, and complete also as the fountain of true windom. It was the shoen instrument in the wisdom of the Spirit to furnish the Christian with all that it was necessary for him to have on earth, and to lead him through the gates of ecrasity to the full fruition of glory in the presence of God. The Bible was indispensable to such a being as man. It is were to be found the character of God; the law which caracte obedience from man; and the means by which he brought into the world. If God had not given man this "light unto his path," it would be as if he had made man with eyes to see and yet bad not created light in the elements world. Nature would not speak but as God speak through her. Science knew of no means of arriving at the will of the Almighty mind. A reverbation from God was what was required and that not by oral tradition, but a written revelation, for such traditions were never intended to be co-ordinate with the will of God. Thoy had done not hing for the immortal principle, for the mute cannot have a great and the world traphes for them, and from the sides of their gory alters the blood of human began to call upon the same of the Lord in an unholy manner, and so utterly unclease were their vain traditions that, as we learn from the Rabbis, they began to worship the hosts of havens. Science hould temples for them, and from the sides of their gory alters the blood of human began to call upon the best built temples for them, and from the sides of their gory alters the blood of human deprayity which fixed the bear of the bright world and content of the bright world and content of the bright world and content on the month of the proper of the sea of the proper of the prop mirror could not give a true reflection, so also a defective ocde of laws would fall to reflect the will of God. But the

outpowing of Ged's spirk. If such are the first fruits, the continued,) what shall the harvest bet—when work ting Christians shall be supported and incouraged by the harp of all she to expect and incouraged by the harp of all she towe the cause. The good now done is only the seed of what is to be done hereafter. Fire stream most continue to flow on and to increase, deepening and when the stream in the continue to flow on and to increase, deepening and when the stream is to be supported to the property of the property and till on its fertile banks there shall so up up trees whose leaves shall serve as medicine for the nations. For shall it cease to flow when the sun shall cease to shine and the moon shall so more appear in her brightness; but it shall continue to flow on, pure and undefled, and clear as crystal around the throne of God, making glad the City of Life. Let us then seek new champels for it. The who gives a cup of cold water to a disciple in the Saviour's name shall in no wise lose his reward, how much less shall be go unrecompensed who shall give a cup of the water of life from the fountain of which whosever drivks shall not thirst again freely you have received, freely give. The time for action is short, and enough of it is complete in the strife of life Shue ye as lights in the world, holding forth your lamps, that yo may rejoice in the day of the Lord, and that your labor may not be in vain; for all flesh is as grans, and the breath of man as the flower of the field. The flower fadeth—the grass withereth—but the word of the Lord endureth forever.

and the services of the evening were brought to a close. American and Foreign Christian Union. The anniversary sermon of this society was delivered on Senday evening in the Reformed Dutch church, Lafayette place, by the Rev. Dr. J. M. McDanald, of Princeton. The reverend gentleman took as the text the 15th and 16th verses of the first chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans : "So much as in me is I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are in Rôme also. For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto every one that believeth; unto the Jew first and also to the Greek." He stated that his subject was "the Christianity that we have to diffuse and the mean we have of diffusing it." He then spoke of the experience of St. Paul, his sufferings, and the reasons be had for giv-ing utterance to the sentence contained in the text. From this he passed on to a consideration of what genuine Chrisance of ceremonies or ordinances that have passed away It is the truth contained in the Gospel of Christ—that which exalts the mind of man, and teaches him to look from his own merits, from earthly refuges, to the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," in whom alone the sinner can find hope and encouragement on his way to the grave, and who is the only one that can do anything towards accomplishing the salvation of his immortal soul. The hope that the Christian is to have in Christ is a true faith; not merely a faith that causes him to be persuaded that Christ dwelt amongst men, but a faith that makes him know Jesus as his Saviour, his mediator, his everlasting and omnipotent benefactor, and the Son of God. Having fully and clearly concluded with the first head of his discourse, he proceeded to the second, in an elequen and impressive manner. Such is the Caristianity, said be we have to diffuse. It is a happy and encouraging thing

preached last evening by the Rev. J. B. Snaw, of Roches er, New York, in the Church of the Paritane, Union

The reverend gentleman selected his text from the fifth hapter of Mark, 19th verse-"Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord bath done for thee." He commenced by observing that there were two things concerning Christ incidentally suggested by the text, which eaght not to be overlooked. Home seemed to be as dear to our Saviour as to us. The most of his life was spent with Joseph and Mary in their humble homehumble it was, because it was poor, and holy it must have been, because it was plous; and that home was like the heaven our Saviour left, for there was religiou within its walls. He would remind them that "bome" was an expansive word; it might be so accepted as to include the community in which we dwell, and to include our coun-try—our dear fatherland; and Jesus considered his coun-try his home, for he wept for Jerusalem when he could

not save ber, and no man could be like Josus and not love
bis country. He would call their attention to some
thoughts which the text had suggested, in the following
ercer: Christ is ready to do all for his disciples which he
consistently han; Christians are bound to tell all which
Christ has done for them; Christians should seek
to know more of Christ, that they may have more to tell;
for i Christians had more to bell of Christ our country
would sconer be brought to Christ. After commenting on
each bead, he alluded to the great benefits conferred on
the community by the corridons of the finne Missionary
Society, and observed that he believed in the next intention
of a tract, but he throught a man was better than a tract.
He believed in the Book of God; out a book could not
open itself and be thought a man was better than a tract.
He believed in the Book of God; out a book could not
of the book. The Hone Missionary Society sout forth
their distiples to tell shall good God had done for them,
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country and adversation the missionary Society for the
major to the society of the society reverend gestleman concluded with an ear behalf of the society.

The collection amounted to a large sum.

The American Female Guardian Society and

night at the Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fifth ave nue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. Br. Vermilye occupied the chair, and the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. An immense coogregation was present. The church was hung with black for its the gatiery in front of the choir, and sang several hymns during the services. The following abstract of the annual report was read by Mr. Halliday, H. C. Missionary:-

ABSTRACT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
The treasurer's report shows the receipts of the Society
the current year to have been \$40,719 78
Disbursements 44,594 45

number of children rem'ng in the Home May 1, 1857.

Present Home family—adults, 42; children, 114..... 156 Calldren registered in Eome Industrial School No. 1... 340 No. 2... 165 Whole number of adults received since the institu-

Received meals. 2,016

The children's Secretary reports a correspondence, directly or otherwise, with 660 children, some 200 of whom have been visited.

The children's agent has visited 170 children, whose homes are found mainly on the principal routes between New York and St. Louis; located \$1; removed and re-located 18, and found homes for several adults. In connection with this labor she has traveled some 15,000 miles; received for presents and re-located 18, and found homes for several adults. In connection with this labor she has traveled some 15,000 miles; ncouragement in the good work. ooi basibeen larger than during any pre-registered 108 girls and 112 boys, and ha

Home industrial school so, I has regulared a int of 340 girls. Present average situndance, 132; garments distributed, mainly to those earning twopence a day by mail doing, 1,482; garments made by the children, 368. Twenty five of these children have been sent to homes in the country; the major part, it is believed, are now pleasantly located in Christian families.

Much destitution existing among the parents of the children has been relieved through the agency of the Home.

Home. Home industrial Sechool No. 2, located on Fortieth street, was organized in January last. Number of children registered, 165, average attendance about 69; supervised by an efficient committee of ladies. Children doing

vised by an efficient committee of lance. United to use exceedingly well, and evincing marked improvement from week to week.

The missionary has made over 4,000 visits among the poor and destitute; 277 visits to the sick; attended 200 meetings, in the service of which he has assisted; placed three children in the House of Refuge, six in Juvenile Asylum, and thirty-one in the House.

The lorcas and Visiting Committees have given out to the suffering during the year, after due investigation, 11,601 garments. 803 quils, and a large quantity of provisions—amounting to some fifty barrels—thus knepting many worthy families from starvation during the period that the want of employment was most severely feit.

Auxiliary societies and friends in the country most noby responded to the appeals of the society sent forth during the late financial cruits. The command, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse," seemed to have been fulfilled on so wide a scale that when the refreebing from the presence of the Lard became general in their midst, the gracious promise was brought forcibly to mind, "Bebold, I will open the windows of beaven and pour you out a blessling, that there shall not be room to receive it." Number of packages received from May I, 1857, to May I, 1858, 1, 220. Could these generous demons have witnessed the relief their bounty has affirded, the grateful looks and words, and the carriest prayers for benediction upon them, they would feel constrained to render a thanks-offering for the privilege of thus drying burnan tears and chasing despair from human hearts.

Rev. T. L. Covers then proceeded to peach the annual

sermon. He took his text from the second chap ter and 28th verse of St. James—"Faith withou works is dead also." This gathering, he seemed like a spiritual wedding, to which they were all bidden to come by their Holy Master. The were all blades to come by their holy marter. The bride may young and beausiful, like Million's Kye. She was not of earth, but Heaven born—the daughter of the great father, and her name was Faith. The bridegroom who stoed beside her—and he was lusty, firm and sinewy—made deeds of daring; his name was Action. They were utited to live and toil and suffer together until time passed away. Thus faith and works are coupled together, religious feeling and activity. But what God has united men have often stiempted to separate. Some men think that religion nears to feel merely; they look upon it as a picture without action. To many among the most prominent in this city site is looked upon as vigorous enough to take care of herself. The Scripture is opposed to all these views. St. Paul declares that "Good works without faith is worthless." Faith, it was true, saves man and binds him to the Saviour on the crays—justifies and consoles him afterwards. To all Pooles head sellers and mass singers Paul says—"Stop! stop! Get all your controlling influences from God and in 60d." Paul struck down that. James strikes at the opposite hercey and extinguishes it. "Faith," be says, "is all." He bases religion on it. How can any one here to night know he is a Christian? That faith is a basin that does not produce good works. The recent religious revivals will prove a monstrous debusion if it does not bring forth glerous good works. He dwell at some length on the dectrine of St. James, that faith was varue less without good works, and said that religion was a thing of whe heart—an inward principle; but it was nore; bride was young and beautiful, like Milton's Eye. less without good works, and said that religion was a thing of the heart—an inward principle but it was more; it was life and sciivity. The body must work it was a poor religion indeed which wrapped its garment around it and stalked abroad, yet abed to blessings on its path. Love was the brightest and highest principle in religion, and in that gallery to hight, in the long array of friendless children, it was visible. Religion, animated by this love, ought to break down every harrier between seal and sect, and from that we are all children of Jesus Long suffering, bearing and forbearing, was the greatest but the rarest blessing. The example of Christ on the cross, when as imployed forgive-

heart gree for the factor of the Rev.

A collection was then taken up, after which the Rev.

Dr. Crooks, of the Hedding Methodist Educopal Church,
made a brief address, in which he aligned forcibly to the
value of the Home to the families of the poor emigrants.

The services closed with a hymn by the children, and
benediction from Dr. Vermitye

Annual Sermon Before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary.

The annual sermon before this society was preached last evening in Dr. Adams's church, Madison square, be fore a large congregation, by Professor SHIKLD, of Andover Mass. The reverend gentleman commenced by observing that the relations between the speaker and the hearer were not, as generally supposed, mainly dependent upon the efforts of the orator, but they were recipro-cal; and while the orator needed to be preprepared to hear. The duties of each were equally incumbent. What was the true tone of hearing, and speaking religious truth? The answer could be drawn readily from the inspiration of Divine revelation. H would endeavor, in the discourse, to consider, in the first place, some of those distinctively beautiful views of truth exceedingly intense in their nature, and penetrating in their influence on the preacher. In the Scriptures we find that God is the representative of thought and feeling. The two primary constituents of emotional feeling were love and anger. They were the most purely personal qualities which could be attributed, and were throughout the Scriptures, escribed to the Deity. There were no more distinct truths in the Scripture than " Good is love," and "God is a consuming fire" A being without love or anger would be impersonal, as "he who loves good as a consequence hates evil," and "he who loves life and light, hates death and darkness," and a class of emotions towards moral good necessitated an opposite course towards meral evil. We were driven to adopt the idea that God stood within emotional qualities or with them, and we could not consistently say he had the one and not the other. Was it an illicit passion for God to hate evil? And might not love in some cases be improper? Upon the belief, then, in the biblical truth that God was an intens immaculate spirit on both sides of his character, depende the force of the preacher. When a man realized that a being

as self-conscious as himself made him, and would call him to account, he was aroused to a sense of his condition. The finite and responsible man was thus brought into contact with the infinite and omnipotent God. If nothing but wrath made up the Deity the soul would be influenced by fear. If the Deity were all love men would relapse into the guilt of man; yet there was a natural desire to look at any other than the judicial side of the divine character. the preacher by divine inspiration to determine these in-termediate points. The old dispensation had a tendency termediate points. The old dispensation had a tendency to awakes the mind to a poignant sense of guilt and to this was owing to the intense vitality of the Old Testament—it made the liebrew mind so vivil and intense, contrasting with the Persan will. The people of God were separated purposely from the great mass of the Oriental world, and by these means the truths that God is a judge, became by their biblical education impressed upon their minds, and grew dimmer and dimmer and dimmer upon the minds of the other nations. The minds of the present day needed to be kept active with reference to the doctrines of atonement and retribution. Guilt and expistion were eternal correspondences set over against each other, like hunger and thirst, and he who knew what guilt was, knew what atonement was it was a peculiarity of the biblical handling of this subject that the atonement was represented to be a propitation. The preaching of those who were characterised by remarkable freedom evinced the most passionate appeals to man's sense if guilt, thus reaching his reason is enforcing the necessity of atonement. There was all over Curiston dom a need of a keener appreciation of the personal quali-

ing.

The reverend gentleman closed with an energetic appeal to the gentleman of the society to weigh well at these important truths, and remember them more especially in their active service as God's ministers.

The May Anniversaries.

present week.—

Monday, May 10.

Union Theological Seminary.—The anniversary of the Seminary will be held at 7 ½ P. M., in the Moroer street church. church.

Seamen's Friend Society.—The thirteenth annivers
the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held
Church of the Furitans, Union square, at 7 % P. M.

American Tract Society - An irregular meeting will be seld at 7 % P. M in room No. 6, Mercantile Library building, Aster place.

Fire Points Mission. - The New York Ladies' Home Mis-

sionary Society, having under its care the Five Points Mis-son, will hold its fourteenth anniversary in the bail of the nion, Frier Cooper Institute, at 7% P. M. New York Young Men's Christian Association —The an-oversary of the association will be held in the evening in or St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourta avenue, conor of Twenty second street.

Tusenay, May 11.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The anniversary exercises will take place at 10% o'clock A. N., in the church of the Furitans, when the annual report of the directors will be presented.

New Fish Sunday School Union.—The general anniversary

eary will be held in the Church of the Puritans, beginning at 7,5 o'clock P. M. The day anniversaries by the Sunday schools will be bald to various churches in different parts of the city, beginning at 3 P. M.

American Anti Slavery Society.—The twenty fourth an onal meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will ake place during the day at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway. Congregational Union. - The aunual address before the National Compensation Emancipation Society — The first abnual meeting of the National Compensation Emancipation Scorety is to be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7% P. M.

Websterdar, May 12.

American Anti-Statery Society.—Anniversary exercises continued in Mezart Sail.

Five Points House of Industry.—The anniversary cele-bration of this institution will be held at the Cooper lasti-late, Eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in the evening.

the evening.

New York Institution for the Blind.—The annual anniversary of this institution will be held at the Academy of Music, at 3 F. M.

American Tract Society.—The annual business meeting will be held in the Latayeve place Reformed Dateb church at 9 chock a. M. The anniversary exercises will begin when the business meeting closes.

st 9 clock a. M. The saniversary exercises will begin when the business meeting closes.

American Home Missionary Society—The Thirty first anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, at 7½ o'clock P M.

American Bible Society—The Forty first anniversary of this society is to be celebrated at the Bible House, in Astorplace, for the transaction of business, at 9 A M. At 10 o'clock the public meeting will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, where the report of the managers will be made and addresses delivered.

American Congregational Union—The annual fraternal gathering and collation will be given at the City Assembly Rooms, on Broadway between Canal and Grand streets, beginning at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union.—The anniversary will be held in the evening, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square.

equare.

Deof and Dumb — The deaf and dumb pupils will bold their exhibition at the Academy of Music, at 4 P. M.

American Abolition Society.—The anniversary will be held at Dr. Cheever's church, Union square, at 2 ½ P. M. Woman's Rights Convention —The eighth National Wo-man's Rights Convention will be held at Mozart Hall, com-mencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

-The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be beld in the Church of the Puritans, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M. Woman's Rights Convention, (second day).—Mozart Hall, at 10 A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The India Government Question in Parliament.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, dic.,

The steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, from Havre early last evening, and reached her dock about two o'clock this morning. She brings news to the afternoon

Special mails were made up at the general post offices of Paris and London, consequent on the United States mails being taken by the British screw steamer City of Baltimore, sailing on the morning of the same day from Liver-

The steamship Harmonia arrived at Cowes on Tuesday

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat for a short time on the 26th ult. consideration.

cretary for War whether the entire charge for pay, allowances, clothing, appointments, stores and horses of the increased force of British troops, now serving in In-dia by reason of the mutiny, would be defrayed and pre-vided for out of the Indian revenues alone, and if not, what proportion would be charged on Imperial revenue also whether any portion of the cost of transport had been borne by the Naval or War Departments.

General Peel said that every farthing of the expense

would be defrayed by the East India Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the House will, upon Friday next, resolve itself into a com mittee to consider the act of the 16th and 17th Victoria. c. 95, to provide for the government of India. After referring to the overwhelming majorities against Mr. Baring's motion, "That it is not expedient at present to legislate upon the government of India, He said that that majority had only given to the noble any of its details. When the present government came into power it thought it advisable to lay before the House a scheme for the government of India, which was in some respects like that of the preceding government, yet dif ferent from it in many material particulars. right honorable gentleman proceeded to contrast the main features of the two bills, contending that the bill of Lord Palmerston, though very plain and simple was yet despotic and dangerous; while the bill of the pre sent government, which had been stigmatised as complicated, was only complicated so far as it partially intro duced into the government of India the elective principle of the British constitution. In every other respect it con formed as any council which might be selected as the nominees of the government under the bill of Lord Pai-merston. He defended the various provisions of the bill which he had himself proposed to the House, and said if his resolutions should be adopted in spirit founded upon them, which would be found beneficial to the best interests of India; but whether agreed to or the contrary, he hoped the House would beware of allowing party feeling to creep into the consideratihn of any mea

sure for the government of that country. Lord Palmerston said the speech of the right honorable gentleman might have been very appropriate if he were moving the second reading of his own bill; instead of which, however, he was giving it as a funeral oration over the very measure-India bill No. 2-which he had himself murdered. The fact was, the Indian Minister was responsible to Parliament, and it was in Parliament the elective principle was requisite to secure a proper adminstration of the government in India. The securch would not be the government of India, it would only be the adviser of the Minister; for were it to have control there would be an end to ministerial responsibility. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to have it appointed by the elective principle. Mr. Gladatone said he was of opinion bat it was rash to legislate at all while war still raged in India; but as Parliament had decided differently, he had bowed to that decision, but protested against the resoluion which had been placed in the Speaker's hand. He did not approve of either of the bills which had been pre-sented to the House, for neither of them provided a council with such varied information with respect to India as was to be found in the present Court of Directors. The first thing requisite was to provide for the protection of the peeple of India, from the ignorance, the indiscretion, and the errors of the government at home, and in the next place that no ware, such as that in Persia, should be entered upon in that country without the knowledge of Parliament. Colonel Sykes and Sir H. Verney thought H unwise to

egislate for India while the country was at war. Mr. Gregory moved an amendment, that it is not ex

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion. Lord J. Russell said the object of the amendment was o prevent legislation for India during the present year,

and the honorable gentiemen should have given notice of such an important proposition, instead of bringing it for ward after honorable members had left the house under

the impression that there would be no serious opposition an opinion be gave preference to that of the present government, and would give his support to the amend

Lord Goderich said he would reserve to himself the right of moving, on Friday, as an amendment, that the

node of procedure should be by bill, and not by resolu-

Mr. Horaman suggested that on Friday they should only come to the resolution that the government of India should be transferred to the Crown, and then that a committee should be appointed to ascertain the best mode of carry-

After some discussion Mr. Gregory withdrew the amendment, and the original resolution was agreed to The Committee of Supply was postponed until W. dnes

On the second reading of the Excise Duties bill. Mr. P. O'Brien opposed the increase of the spirit duty in Ireland . and moved as an amendment that the bill be read the se-

cond time that day six months.

Mr. Famonda seconded the amendment. After a short discussion, confined to the Irish members, the House di-vided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 227 to 35. The bill was then read a second time. The remaining business was then disposed of and the

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes the following paragraph in the

There are certain persons who, in order to maintain un-easiness in the public mind, dairy invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondence of the Independence Belge pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untime. There has been no change made in the budget prepared for the year 1858 and 1859.

The Times correspondent says:-

The Times correspondent says:—
We find in the Moniteur of yesterday the report of the commission appointed to examine the budget for the year 1859, in which it is stated that the navy budget for that year amounts to 140, 548,538f., and that for the year 1853 to 112,155 240f., being an increase in the navy budget of the year 1859 of 28,392,289f. It may not be irresevent to remark that the increased navy budget of 1859 was prepared during a period of protound posco, and that is the year 1855 we were on the eve of a war, which was not concluded until the year 1856. We have not learned that France has acquired any new colonies since 1853 which require an increased naval force for their protection. The report is said to have been prepared by M. Devinck, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Deputies for the city of Paris.

Baron de Talleyrand, French Commissioner in the

Baron de Talleyrand, French Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, returned from Bucharest to Paris Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Echo Rechelais announces that M. de Chasiron, Jr.,

is about to preceed to Canton, entrusted by the government with a private mission.

The London Times' correspondent says eight thousand voting tickets have been already demanded in the Eighth Electoral district of the third arrondissement, in which M. Jules Favre for the opposition and General Perrot for the government, stand as candidates. People generally express little doubt of Jules Favre's success.

The Paris correspondent to the London Chronicle says:— The French government have resolved to transfer the distribution of 100,000,000 france authorized for the drainamount of surface which requires draining. Application has been made to the French government by the native would be to reverse the liberal policy of the government of his Majesty, who personally entertains very enlightened of every kind.

The London Globe contains the result of the elections In the Third district, Gen. Perrot, the government date, has obtained the majority; that in the Fifth district, M. Fak, government candidate, has also been returned by a majority; and that in the Sixth district, M. Jules Pavre, the opposition candidate, has been successful.

The Constitutionel has the following, signed A. M.

Renee—
The English government was right not to continue the prosecution against the accused Bernard. After the acquittal on the charge which entailed capital punishment, what would a few months' imprisonment signify? To convict a man of a misdemeanor who had been acquitted of a felony, would have been a mockery.

The Times correspondent says the violent articles published in the Univers and Constitutionnel on the acquittal through the alloyden into a good deal checked the

of Bernard by a London jury, a good deal checked the trade of Paris last week, which was beginning to recover from its long depression.

At Paris to day (Tuesday,) according to Mr. Reuter's

telegram, the three per cent rentes opened at 66f. 40c.

The London Chronicle correspondent says:—In the Chamber of Deputies, at the commencement of the sitting of the 20th inst., M. Gulierez de la Vega inquired in what state were the relations between Spain and the United States, inasmuch as telegraphic despatches stated that the last accounts from America spoke of rumors of war between the two countries.

The Chronicle says:—The retrement of Count Esterhary as Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg will be followed, it is believed, by great changes in the Austrian diplomatic staff.

A letter from Cattaro says:--General Baron Maroula, en arriving here, inspected the military state about here is not strong, but is well equipped. The Montenegrins remain on the de-

nvade the Austrian territory. The Out Deutsche does not exactly say that this govern ment is well satisfied with what has occurred, but a k almost certain that such is really the case. The Austrians

are desperately jealous of any attempt to make mischief in Italy, and can neither forgive nor forget the recent beaviour of the French government. Some question of unusual importance is at this moment being discussed between Austria and France, but the nature of it is not yet known. The French government is extremely don't ous that the Paris conference should meet as soon as pos sible, but this government hangs back and is likely to con tinue to do so until it has been definitely settled what questions shall be discussed. Men in office have repeatedly declared in my presence that the Riverain Powers will not permit the Paris Conference to revise their act of navigation. Count Buol was greatly blamed for having remained in the conference chamber when Count Cavons began to discuss Italian politics in April, 1856, and care will be taken not to fall into a similar error a second time. Austria and Prussia have agreed as to their policy in the

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Chamber adopted the principle of the Conspiracy bill by 120 votes to 29.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Times City Article of Monday, April 26, says:—"The adoption of the clause of the budget imposing a penny stamp on checks, without even a word of discussion, has taken the city by surprise, since a large section of the banking interest were said to have organized an opposition that would infallibly compel Mr. Disraeli to submit to the fate of Mr. Gladatore and Sir G. Lewis, who allowed themselves to be frightened out of a similar proposal. The result to the country at large will be gratifying, and even the bankers may console themselves that if the terrible picture they have drawn of the consequence that are to low from it should be realised, it can be repealed at any time. As this apparently was the only point of the financial scheme, just submitted which was in danger of being contested, the public may now assume they are in possession of all the name-rials for estimating their position for the next levely months, supposing we are allowed to remain at peace. A complete statement and analysis of all its points can therefore be given.

On Saturday, the lat of May, being the day fixed for striking the half-yearly balance at the bank the Stock Exchange will probably be closed according to custom. The stagnation in all departments of business seems to increase, and for the choicest bills the rate in the open market is only a fraction above 2 per cent. In the Stock Exchange advances on government securities can be obtained at 1½ per cent. At the Bank there was very little business doing.

In American securities filinois Central declined slightly, while New York Central showed increases dramess.

APRIL 27—2. P. M.—Increased firmness is exhibited; consols being 97% for money; 97% to 97% for June.

Liverpool. COTTON MARKET.

April 26.—There has been only a moderate trade in-

APPIL 26.—There has been only a moderate trade in-quiry for cotton to-day, and the sales do not exceed 8,000 bales. Speculators and experters Jogether have bought 3,000 bales. Last Friday's quotations firmly maintained.

APRIL 27.—Market fairly attended, and a moderate business done in wheat and flour at full rates. Indian corn was more firmly held, and was difficult to self upless a slight reduction was acceded to by sellers. Beans were steady, and other articles unaltered.

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS.
LOS DOS, April 27, 1858.—Ten heavy. Sugar, steady, at the prices. Office, steady. Rice, unchanged. Moiasses, inactiva. Rum, unchanged. Saltpetre, steady at full prices. Tallow, firm. Iron, heavy. Tin, clow; other metals are a dell'installation.

metals are a dull inquiry.

The accounts from China by the mail state the exports of tea to date to have been 5½ millions below the exports to the corresponding period of last year. The price of tea was higher, with moderate transactions. No Shat, ness was taking place at Canton. At Snanghal there had been no settlements of silk.